REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8610.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line,
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences ; Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 14th September 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Sutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allepper, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palasa P int, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked for onward by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO BUSHEB, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th September 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£33	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	36	14-10	Without food.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing

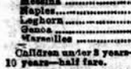
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.



THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. B KES, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 12th September, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING :—

Honore.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Mools, Mandvie.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. VIXEN, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and consignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Vixen.

Bombay, 8th September 1876.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.
Genuine Scotch Marmalade Jams.
Soups in Tins ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.
Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, Aberdeen and London.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
SUMATRA	3,468	450	...C. Anderson	...15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	...J. D. Steward	...22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	...G. J. Babot	...2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,694	450	...D. Reynoldson, 9th—Southampton.	
ZAMBESI	2 431	370	...A. S mons	...16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	...G. F. Cates	...23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	3,593	400	...C. H. Eastley	...30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any case of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	346	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

or Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their room, at the instruction of Chogunlall Kirparam and Bhaw-anjee Chogunlal, and on account and at the risk of Bai Sitabaee widow of Wassoodew Ramchunder the following Jewellery.

1 pearl nose ring, 1 pair pearl boogree, 4 pearl balee, 1 pair pearl cusp, 1 pearl necklace, 2 gold toras, 1 pair of gold sankras, 2 pai s of gold kunkun, 2 pairs gold bangles, 1 pair gold patlee, 2 gold toorbundee, 1 gold jally, 1 gold kummerbul, 1 gold chain, and 1 gold neck-chain.

Silver ornaments consisting in number 149, about 1661 tolas, comprising of toras, kulies, lotas, thary, poonja ornaments, supe, &c., &c.

Few lots of furniture belonging to a gentleman, and some consisting of drawing-room chair, carved piano chair, washing tables, chiffoneers, iron cot, &c., &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-trade, Printing Establishment of the paper lately known as the *Indian Statesman*, at Sassoon's Building, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, by order of the first purchasers, the whole of the valuable Stock-in-trade, Printing Establishment known as the "Indian Statesman." The same comprises, News-size Double Royal Machine, very little used, with fly wheel to work by hand as well as steam-power, by W. Conniebee, small Galley Press, a large quantity of Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, Longprimer, Pica, Small Pica, Great primer, Two-line Minion, Two-line Bourgois, and other Two-line Heading Types, Brass Rules, Leads, Brass Column and Head Rules, Brass and Lead Headings, Galleys, Chaser, Iron Bars, English Type Cases, Frames, Rack, Printing Establishment known as the "Indian Statesman" The same comprises, News-size Double Royal Machine, very little used, with fly wheel to work by hand as well as steam-power, by W. Conniebee, small Galley Press, a large quantity of Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, Longprimer, Pica, Small Pica, Great primer, Two-line Minion, Two-line Bourgois, and other Two-line Heading Types, Brass Rules, Leads, Brass Column and Head Rules, Brass and Lead Headings, Galleys, Chaser, Iron Bars, English Type Cases, Frames, Rack, Printing Establishment known as the "Indian Statesman" The same comprises, News-size Double Royal Machine, very little used, with fly wheel to work by hand as well as steam-power, by W. Conniebee, small Galley Press, a large quantity of Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, Longprimer, Pica, Small Pica, Great primer, Two-line Minion, Two-line Bourgois, and other Two-line Heading Types, Brass Rules, Leads, Brass Column and Head Rules, Brass and Lead Headings, Galleys, Chaser, Iron Bars, English Type Cases, Frames, Rack, Printing Press, a fire proof Safe by John Lord and Co., screens, hatstand, verandia couches, camp cots, clothes press, side board, towel horse, stationary cases, ink-stands, hanging punkhas, new paper flies, books &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

The above will be sold in small lots, to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly and open carved black-wood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a first class rosewood semi-grand piano, by "John Broadwood, and Sons," a handsome light open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses, a large collection of choice and rare plants, books, &c., at 105, Malabar Hill.

TO MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of James Melville, Esq., the same comprises handsome set of rich engraved glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, plateglass, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, pickle and egg stands, revolving butter pot, centre flowstands, a mahogany case containing a set of best electroplated shell pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a five chambers revolver by R. B. Rodder and Co., elegantly carved seasoned black-wood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 6 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, handsome French polished dining room chairs, elegantly carved circular, pier, lady's writing and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation, ottoman, ornament stands, teapoys, rich Brussel's and velvet pile carpets, Tucker's plated 3 light bouquet argand lamp, a first class sweet toned rose wood Semi-Grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," first rate chromolith hograph and water-colour and oil paintings in gilt frames, English brass four poste bedsteads, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, English mahogany toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, child's cots, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, a fine collection of plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome light open carriage with a pair of handsome bay Australian carriage horses and a set of English plated mounted double harness.

Fine Surat milch buffaloes, child's perambulator, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of an invoice of superior Rhenish Wines, direct from Mr. P. J. Valkenberg, the owner of the well-known and celebrated Liebfraumilch Cloister Vineyards

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Rhenish Wines.

Ex S.S. Surat.

P. J. V. 5676-5685—10 cases, 1 dozen each 1868 Nierstein, White Capsules.
P. J. V. 5686 5695—10 cases, 1 dozen each 1863 Hattenheim, Green Capsules.
P. J. V. 5696-5705—10 cases, 1 dozen each 1868 Rudesheim, Red Capsules.
P. J. V. 5706-5715—10 cases, 1 dozen each 1868 Liebfraumilch, Cloister, Bronze Capsules.
P. J. V. 5716 5725—10 cases, 1 dozen, each 1868 Rauenthal Berg, Gold Capsules.
P. J. V. 5726-5750—25 cases, 1 dozen each, Finest Sparkling Moselles.
P. J. V. 5751-5775—25 cases, 1 dozen each, Finest Sparkling Hock.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale black woollen cloth.
12 brass ship's lanterns.
16 table and hanging kerosine lamps.
1 case of Medicine and measuring glasses.
30 boxes confectionary.
To Be Let, at Bandora Hill, two airy bungalows,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSE BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., as above, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the Punjaub, for London, Algiers, Lisbon, Suez, Hodeida and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S.S. JAVA, one of the Company's London Line Steamers, leaving Aden on the 3rd proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
GLAMORGAN,
1,511 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in the Saloon.

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THERE is an EXCELLENT INVESTMENT for about a HUNDRED SHAREHOLDERS of Rs. 50 each. An interview may be arranged on a written application to "O. G.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

Age.	With Profits. Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Age.	Without Profits. Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
20	29 3 0	15 0 0	7 10 8	20	23 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
25	31 3 4	16 0 0	8 3 0	25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
30	33 14 4	17 1 4	8 14 4	30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
35	37 0 4	19 2 0	9 15 0	35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 3 4
40	41 4 4	21 3 4	10 14 4	40	35 14 0	18 7 0	9 7 0
45	46 3 4	23 11 4	12 2 0	45	40 3 0	20 10 0	10 9 0

The Table of Military Rates has also been reduced.

Medical Officer :—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 9th September 1876.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Capital,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character ; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every pr mium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three day after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office ; because he never loses control over his money ; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash ; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12TH.
The Performance will commence with
A MODEL YOUNG BACHELOR,
And conclude with Byron's Burlesque,
ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1.
Seats can be Secured at SOUNDY'S.
Doors open at 8 30. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SALE OF CONDEMNED IRON BARGES.

SIX OLD IRON BARGES will be offered FOR SALE by AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., as they lie in the Basin near the Mogul's Dock.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the exclusive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sir. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—Just arrived per Steamer BANGALORE :—

TOKAY	VINTAGE 1865 Superior.....	} Rs. 17 per dozen.
HERMITAGE	,, ,, ,,	
CHASSELAS	,, ,, ,,	

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

11th September 1876.

CLARETS.

OUR MR. CUTLER specially selects our Bordeaux for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for our GENERAL business.

PAUILLAC,
AN EXCELLENT CUP WINE.
Per doz. Cash Rs. 7-2. Credit Rs. 7-8 *in Bond.*

MEDOC,
A SOUND AGREEABLE BREAKFAST WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 8-2. Credit Rs. 8 8 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 5-0. ,, ,, 5-4 ,,

SAINT ESTEPHE,
A VERY SUPERIOR BREAKFAST WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 11-8. Credit Rs. 12-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 6-12. ,, ,, 7-0 ,,

CANTENAC,
A GOOD DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 12-9. Credit Rs. 13-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 7-2. ,, ,, 7-8 ,,

SAINT JULIEN,
AN EXCELLENT DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 14-4. Credit Rs. 15-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 8-2. ,, ,, 8-8 ,,

CHATEAU LAROSE,
A VERY FINE DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 16-4. Credit Rs. 17 0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 9-2. ,, ,, 9-8 ,,

CHATEAU PALMER,
AN AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 19-0. Credit Rs. 20-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 10-8. ,, ,, 11-0 ,,

CHATEAU RAUZAN,
A DELICIOUS AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 21-14. Credit Rs. 2-30 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 11-14. ,, ,, 12-8 ,,

CHATEAU LAFITE OR MOUTON,
SUPERIOR AFTER DINNER WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 26-10. Credit Rs. 28-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 14-4. ,, ,, 15 0 ,,

PICHON LONGUEVILLE,
1868 VINTAGE, A VERY RARE WINE.
Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 42-12. Credit Rs. 45-0 *in Bond.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—PIGEON SHOOTING TO-DAY at Colaba at 4-15 P.M.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, No. 11, Military Square, Fort. TIFFINS, 1-15 P.M. BILLIARDS, Day, EIGHT ANNAS, 10i, and Night, TWELVE ANNAS, 1-1.

TO LET, a GOOD RESIDENCE, OFFICE and SHOW ROOM in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply to BOLTON & Co., or J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7 4
6 ft. by 9 ...	6 0	8½ ft. by 10 ...	8 14
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13 4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0	9½ ft. by 9½ ...	10 4
7 ft. by 10 ...	8 0	10 ft. by 10 ...	11 4
7 ft. by 10½ ...	8 8		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½ ...	2 12	7 ft. by 9 ..	5 8
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4 12
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7½ ft. by 9 ...	5 12
6½ ft. by 8 ...	4 10	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6
6½ ft. by 9 ...	5 4	7½ ft. by 12 ...	7 10
7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4 8	24 in. by 24 ...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3 12	24 in. by 24 ...	4 12

TOWELS.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
28 in. by 36 ..	6 0	34 in. by 45...	11 8
32 in. by 32...	7 8	34 in. by 54...	13 6
32 in. by 45...	10 8	36 in. by 54...	14 4
32 in. by 54...	12 8		

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILEITE TABLE COVERS,
TROUSERING AND SHIKAR STUFFS.
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION

SOLE AGENT,
J. N

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH SEPT., 1876.

As usual on Monday we have no fresh commercial telegrams from home to notice, and business here is quiet with little doing.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 9th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	10,20,136
Do. do. Branches...	,, ,,	4,90,924
Deposits	Inc. ,,	7,57,141
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	94,389
Loans	Inc. ,,	7,54,507
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	4,93,590
Cash with Correspondents	,, ,,	3,75,780
Cash and Currency Notes	,, ,,	4,42,013

These alterations are comparatively insignificant, and the small reduction in the Cash Balance does not materially affect the strength of the Bank. It is unlikely that any change will be made in the rates of Interest and Discount at to-morrow's Board Meeting, and in the meantime money outside is more than easy, accommodation on Government Paper being readily obtainable at 3½ to 4 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firmer feeling and for a time an advance of 1/16d. was established both in Bank Bills and private paper, but in the afternoon a quieter tendency was apparent and the previous rise was lost. The firmness in the first instance was due to the tenor of the Calcutta telegrams, but there was evidently nothing to support it, and we hear that rates from China come lower. In that case we may look for the downward movement continuing as China has been the main support of the market for some time back. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...Is. 7 19/32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months'sight	...Is. 7 27/32d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...Is. 7 ¾d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...Is. 7 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done in demand paper at 1/16 premium ; 60 days' sight bill are still quoted at 9/16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is week with no buyers of any amount, and we quote nominally :—Fours, Rs. 101½ to ⅝ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 104½.

The SHARE MARKET continues particularly firm and a considerable business has been done to-day in Spinning and Weaving shares at, in most instances, an advance of Rs. 5 per share. Bank of Bombay are steady at an improvement of ¼ per cent. Other things are unchanged.

COTTON is very firm and European houses continue steady buyers, although from the small and inferior stocks offering the extent of business is not large. The break on the B. B. and C. I. Railway interferes with supplies as a considerable quantity of Wudwan and Veerumgaum Cotton would otherwise have begun to come forward this week.

FREIGHTS are a shade firmer. By steamer for Liverpool £1-12 6 has been done to-day and consignees are now asking an advance, but the quantity of cargo offering is so small that we are not likely to see any important advance yet a while.

PIECE-GOODS are in the same quiet state as formerly. The local demand is most limited and supplies on the way are liberal. Prices do not move, but if anything the tendency is downwards.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th September as compared with the statement issued on the 2nd September :—

Liabilities.	2nd Sept. Rs.	9th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
General Government Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,04,25,969	96,05,833
Do. do. do. at Branches.	22,64,846	17,73,922
Other Deposits	1,46,56,473	1,54,07,921
Post Bills	67,528	61,034
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,24,315	4,89,275
	4,00,83,439	3,93,37,988
Assets.		
Government Securities	64,71,353	63,76,964
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,16,336	14,72,974
Loans on Security of do. do.	19,02,734	26,56,941
Current Accounts, overdrawn	748	201
Bills Discounted	1,18,68,717	1,13,75,127
Stamps	4,171	4,189
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,744	
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,744	3,61,744
Bullion	7,69,748	3,93,963
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,71,37,893	1,66,93,880
Cash and Currency Notes	4,00,33,439	3,93,37,988

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. S. CALIPSO, Captain T. Egger, left Aden for Bombay on the 10th instant.

THE SHIP ATHOWA, 1,341 tons, Captain P. Hole, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 37,377 cwts linseed.

THE S. S. OORUN, 163 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE BARQUE WAVE, 348 tons, Captain R. Bugge, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Mauritius, (August 19), with a cargo of 7,063 bags sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. William, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 8), with a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (August 16), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. B. Major, D. Lawrence, Mr. E. T. Leith, Mr. P. Balibhadrs, Mrs. Amos, and one hundred and thirteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Wave	Bogre	Mauritius, Aug 19.
11	Akola (s)	William	Kurrachee, Sept. 8.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Calcutta, Aug 16.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Goa, Sept 9.

The ship Athowa, 1,341 tons, Hole, to Hull, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Scotra, to Coast and Ca cutta.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Visgoria, to Aden and Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
7	Blenheim (s)	Ockenden	Ras Rawayeh, Aug. 15.
	Ava (s)	Day	Bombay, Aug. 17.
	Ivanhoe	Herriman	Liverpool, March 23.
	Edward Percy	Smith	Calcutta, Aug. 25.
	Rene	Roset	Coveiong, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
7	Khandalla (s)	.....	.....
	C. of Canterbury (s).	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—321 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 834 bundles hoop iron, Hyrally Tyabjee.
Glamorgan s—50 kegs iron nails, Damoder Pragjee ; 50 cases bar soap, Abdoolally Dawood Khan ; 22 barrels stout and 3 barrels beer, Joseph Moses.
Trimoria s—50 kegs bird shot, Abdoolhoosen Essoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Jessie Allan—17 cases iron chests, the Agra Bank.
Khyber s—4 cases hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhoosen.
Glamorgan s—8 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhoosen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—625 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,000 cwts hemp, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 46 bales wool and 53 bales cotton, Bhimjee Narronjee and Co ; 72 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vu sanjee ; 39 bales wool, Jadhas Rooka Vasa ; 16 bales wool, Erasjee Vusta ; 106 bales cotton, Cassabhoy Cullianjee and Co ; 42 bales cotton, Nemchund Goolabchund ; 70 bales cotton, Dharsee Bhimjee ; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondarjee ; 55 bales cotton, Vuscomee Virjee ; 63 bales cotton, Govin ram Duwarkadas ; 201 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhimjee and Co ; 61 bales cotton, Godhoo Prumjee ; 33 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum ; 100 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee ; 1034 cwts suxvomics, Jetha Pursotum ; 74 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.
Europa s—15½ gallon sandalwood oil, Joosub Lutiff ; 390 bundles of iron, W and A Graham and Co ; 2,000 cwts wet cotton, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 198 cwts rapeseed and 1,950 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 36 bales cotton, Nemchund Goolabchund ; 101 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—2 cases shawls, Hajee Atoola.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Melpomene s—160 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Melpomene s—20,235 cwts linseed, Rolli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—200 bags teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—3 cwts Cambay stone, Vundravandass Jumnadass ; 30 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 15 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Hajee Mamed Hajee Abdool Curim ; 34 bales cotton, Chinnum Jeevaj ; 15 bales twist, G Burjorjee ; 20 bales twist, Ghellabhoy Mooichund ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 bales cotton, Tarachund Mackchund ; 56 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1738 Europa (s), Harrison—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1571 Glamorgan (s), Laws—Remington & Co.

FOR HULL.

1342 Oithona, Reed—Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—Mails, 15th Sept.
1738 Venetia (s), Baboe—Mails 2nd October.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1070 Madras (s), North—Rolli Brothers.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1206 Malpomene, Leach—Rolli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

1506 Khiva (s), Scott—Mails, 18th Sept.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1178 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora. Coombes—Farnham & Co.
2278 Great Victoria, Casey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1240 Socotra (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.
550 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
316 Vingoria (s). Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

315 Akola (s), William—B. I. S. N. Co.
1666 Cella (s). Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
12 3 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1263 M (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
1086 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.
348 Wave, Bugg.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
180 Arrow (s), Allen.
90 Emanuel Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
1116 Lord Clyde, Profumo—R. F. Dewacha.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Peh'wan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s). Nacoda.
1015 Statelie, O'Brien—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1599 Vestal (s), Hand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Baroda.
Knight, Lieut-Col, Bengal 1/19th Foot, on duty, from Ranikhet, Bates, Col, Madras 16th Regt N I, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Harpur, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 11.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poona.
Stewart, Captain, Madras 2nd Cavalry H C, on leave, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, 9th September 1876.)

Maj M P Rickett, Depy Comr, received charge of the Hoshangabad Dist, from Capt E W C H Miller, Offg Depy Comr, on the 28th ultimo, before noon

Surg-Maj J M Flemming, MD, Civil Surg, Hoshangabad, rejoined from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 2368 dated 22nd June last and resumed charge of his duties on the 30th ultimo before noon.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr A B Marriott, Dist Supt of Police, Narsinghpur, from the 4th Aug the date on which he was permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr D O Mirlelejohn, C S, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 4th class, during the absence on leave of Mr Marriott, or until further orders.

Mr. R H Hamilton, Dist Supt of Police, having reported his return at Bombay on the 30th ultimo, from sick leave, is posted to Betul.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Surgn-Maj S C Townsend, Sanitary Comr, Central Provinces, from the 10th inst or the sub equent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn-Maj J F Barter, Offg Supt, Central Jail, Nagpore, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Comr, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Surgn-Maj Townsend, or until further orders.

Mr F J Johnston, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Mr H Irwin, temporary Ex Engr, 2nd grade, received and made over charge respectively of the Nagpore Division, on the afternoon of the 31st Aug 1876.

Messrs H Irwin and R J B Thomson, Ex Engrs, received and made over charge, respectively, of the Saugor Road Division, on the forenoon of the 4th current.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 29th August 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment.

22nd Native Infantry—Capt S V Gordon is permitted to retain the appointment of Qr-Mr on promotion, dated 9th Aug 1876.

Lt Col M G Clarke, RI Engr, recently employed in the P W D, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

1st class Armourer R Fraser is granted leave of absence from the 31st Aug to the 15th Sept 1876, to remain at Landour, in extension of the leave, on medical certificate, granted him in G O C C of the 29th Feb 1876, p 77

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 20th Aug 1876, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surg H P Vild, to proceed to Chunar, to relieve Surg L B Ward, Army Med Dept, of the medical charge of the garrison at that station ; Surg G Griffith, 31st N I, to take over medical charge of the 15th Bl Cav, as a temporary measure and in addition to his other duties.

Rawul Pindi Division Order, dated the 19th Aug 1876, directing Major A A Kinloch, 5-20th Foot, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 6th circle, to take charge of the Qr-Mr Genl's office of the Div, from the 9th idem, consequent on the death of Capt E D Fisher.

Dated the 11th Aug 1876, directing Capt C M Stockley, 2-9th Foot, to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 5th circle, and to take charge of Maj A A A Kinloch's office, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 9th Aug 1876.

Presidency District Order, dated the 14th Aug 1876, directing Lt Col E C B Rogerson, Bl S C, returned from furlough, to do general duty at Fort William, temporarily.

Cawnpore District Order, dated the 17th April 1876, directing Lt W C Howarth, 103rd Foot, to perform the duties of Instr of Musketry to the battalion, during the absence on sick leave of Lt and Instr of Musketry A E Ommanney, in addition to his other duties, as Interpreter, the appointment to bear date 17th April 1876.

Mhow Meer Brigade Order, dated the 30th May 1876, directing Surg D P Macdonald, MD, attached to the 26th N I, to take medical charge of the regiment on departure of Surg H K Cookson.

Dated the 31st July 1876, directing Surg D P Macdonald, 26th N I, to afford medical aid to the 25th N I, in addition to his other duties during the absence on special duty of Surg H K McKay.

Sealkot Brigade Order, dated the 31st July 1876, appointing Surg Maj W Nash, MD, 72nd Foot, to the medical charge of the Brde Staff, as a temporary measure, vice Surg Maj C G Irwin, MD.

Jhelum Station order, dated the 8th Aug 1876, directing Surg Maj A J Dunn, MB, 23rd P N I, to take over medical charge of the 12th Bl Cav, during the absence, on special duty at Rawul Pindi, of Surg Maj F G Constant, MD, or until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

1-3rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 24th July 1876, directing Capt W F Kerr to perform the duties of Paymaster, during the absence on sick leave of Paymaster J J Bailey.

2-9th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 10th Aug 1876, appointing Lt H J Shuckburgh to be Interpreter, temporarily, vice Capt C M Stockley, employed on the divisional staff, there being no fully qualified officer available.

65th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Aug 1876, appointing Sub-Lt C H Westmoreland to act as Interpreter, as a temporary measure, vice Capt F Luttman-Johnson, no other qualified officer being available.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 11th Aug 1876, appointing Lt J C F Gordon, offg 2nd Squad Subn, to officiate as 1st Squad Subn, as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition, vice Sartorius, on leave, with effect from the 29th June 1876.

Dated the 11th Aug 1876, appointing Lt J C F Gordon, officiating 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th June 1876, vice Sartorius, on leave.

13th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 16th Aug 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Maj W H Macnaghten :—

Capt D H Thompson, Adjt and offg 2nd Squd Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lt H F Trotter, offg 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

8th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 21st Aug 1876, appointing Capt A Landon, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt G D C Gastrell, offg as Adjt.

19th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 16th Aug 1876, appointing Lt A J Brander, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt A W Jamieson, on general leave.

23rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Aug 1876, appointing Capt H Paterson, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, during the absence on general leave of Maj H Fellowes.

43rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 8th Aug 1876, directing Captain A J Iles, who has returned from Court Martial duty, to resume the offg appointment of Wing Officer.

Dated the 10th Aug 1876, appointing Capt G W Beresford, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt G B Austin, who has proceeded to join his appointment in the 3rd N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1-25th Foot—Maj (Local Lt-Col) G S Hallowes, to remain in England for six months in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C of the 27th March last, p 120, pending his transfer or exchange to a battalion at home.

55th Foot—Lieut H Smith, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

103rd Foot—Lt (Local Capt) G Simpson, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 11th July, to study the native languages. This cancels the leave granted him by G O C C of the 8th April last, p 166 ;

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lt H F G Forbes, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt Col C R Shaw, (doing duty at Lucknow,) to Simla, from the 5th Sept to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Maj O I Chalmers, (doing duty at Cawnpore,) to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry—Capt A G Hartshorne, 1st Wing Subn, (19th N I,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 22nd July to the 15th Oct next, on medical certificate, in extention of privilege leave.

HIGH COURT.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Equity Motion.

Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Hurkissondass Pranjeevundass vs Davidas Puchotumdass and another—Crawford and Bovy and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

443-76—Mr Bicknell—Jetha Kalianjee vs Memon Valli Hasan and another.
445-76—A Framjee—Merwanjee Jamsajee vs Jamsetjee Sorabjee.
446-76—Framjee and Ghandibhoy—Pestonjee Nanabhai vs Mahomed Ally, Ally Mahomed.
447-76—Mr Nanu N K—Pallonjee Shapoorjee vs Modi Tribhovandas K.
448-76—Fletcher and Smith—L Fletcher and another vs Dhoondoo Nana.
449-76—Leigh, Lynch and Owen—G Foggo and others vs C reji Ludha

LONG CAUSES.

627-74—In person—Dadabhai Pestbai vs Syed Mira Shaw—In person—To be taken at 3 o'clock.
355-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Karson Sajan—In person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—J C Cama.
43-74—Hearn and C—Sittabai, widow vs Wittoba Pandoorang and others—Shapoorjee & Y.
418-75—Shamrow P—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Ramchunder and ors—Tyabjee and Savani
266-75—Khunderow M—Manekbai Atmaram vs Godawarecbai—Prescot and Winter.
1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai Wife of A. Dhunjeebhoy vs Curseetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J C Cama.
6-75—Prescot and Winter—Thacker Muthuradas Pragjee vs Thacker Goculdas Pragjee—Crawford and B.
251-76—Himinston, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeya vs Bai Shariffabebee, widow—M H Khan.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

542-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dongersey Gopeji vs Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer.
710-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Cursondass Narroojee—Janardhan an G.
132-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Goolam Hoosein A H.
372-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bhojraz Dayaal.
429-76—Jefferson and Payne—Chaturbooj Munji vs Pudumsey Nursey.

LONG CAUSES.

157-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhuljee—Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Ghandibhoy—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sassoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Allabhoy—Crawford and Bovy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sirdar bai, widow, and others
98-76—Muncee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Fearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmanta m vs Sadasew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Elias Britto Ferriera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhan and G and Mr. Shipsey.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

DELTA :—You ask "where copies of the Regulations for the Indian Medical Service Examination and of the information regarding pay and retiring allowances of persons joining the same are to be had. As notified in the several journals, they could be obtained by applying for them at the Military Department, India Office, London, S. W., but I want to know if I could find them in Bombay." You will probably find what you want at the Military Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ATMARAM—September 10th, at Candawady, the wife of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, of a son.
LINN-PEREIRA—September 10th, at New Foras Road, Byculla, the wife of John Linn-Pereira, of a son.
WESTBROOK—September 7th, at Carwar, the wife of Cecil Westbrook, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ROLLO—September 7th, at Calcutta, Charlotte Emily, the wife of W. R. Rollo, and relict of the late Capt Wm. McPherson, of the barque Ayrshire, and of Duuregan, Isle of Skyel, aged 40 years, 7 months, and 21 days.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1876.

FROM an Urdu weekly newspaper published in Bombay, we learn that an order has been sent from the Government at Constantinople to *Sham* (Syria) directing 24 regiments to be despatched immediately to the Bosphorous there to await further orders. A telegram was received in Constantinople from Osman Pasha on the 5th ultimo stating that Colonel Hossein Pasha with three regiments of foot, one company of artillery and two guns, had attacked the Servian position on the river Timuk. After a brief fight the Servians retreated and were followed across the river by the Turks, who took possession of Tasogha and Giralkho towns in the neighbourhood and an adjoining village The telegram adds that a large portion of the towns and village were burnt and otherwise damaged during the fight. A brief paragraph in the same paper states that an order was sent from Constantinople to Mecca and Medina, directing that *majahudeens* or volunteers should be enlisted for the war. This order was probably the origin of the late movement in Mecca to which we referred a day or two ago, and the war in Servia begins to take a more formidable appearance, these movements giving it the aspect of a *jihad*, or religious war.

THE subjoined congratulatory letter from the British Resident at Bushire to Dr. F. C. Andreas gives a short *resumé* of the results of the learned Doctor's labours so far. Dr. Andreas was at Chahbagh on the 24th of last month and intended then to proceed into the interior of Persia to continue his researches :—

British Residency, Bushire, 7th August 1876.

MY DEAR DR. ANDREAS,—I write a few lines in order to express the pleasure which I have derived from a perusal of a few of your contributions to our scanty knowledge of the languages and religion of ancient Persia. Your collections towards a grammar and vocabulary of the Brahooe language have advanced far beyond the narrow boundaries which were the limits of your predecessors' toils ; whilst your unwearied industry in investigating the origin and sources of the Parsee ritual will, I feel sure, be attended with the most important results. During your residence at Bushire, you have devoted a considerable portion of your time to the collection of materials towards a more thorough elucidation of the curious philological phenomena which are exhibited in this remote corner of Persia The Balochi peculiarities of the district, which have never been investigated by any previous enquirer, the proverbial and idiomatic sayings, which throw so clear a light upon the manners and habits of thought of the people, the traditions, and so far as possible the historical recollections of the villagers and chiefs, have all formed the subject of your research, nor have the paths of natural history been left unexplored, and although it would be presumptuous to express a decided opinion upon a subject which lies beyond the range of my own studies, I think there can be no doubt that you have discovered some new species of aphidians and saurians. What the real result of your exploration of the mound at Sabrabad may be, it is impossible to say ; all that can safely be asserted is that it will throw a new and very important light upon the ancient history of the "Garmsir," and may very possibly prove the correctness of your supposition, that this part of Fars was included in the Elam of the Bible. But, however that may be, it would be a matter of much regret if the whole of this important collection could not be kept together, and in the interests of philological and historical science, I would most strongly deprecate any attempt to scatter or disperse a "trouvaille," which is unique of its kind. As your labours in this locality have now nearly terminated, you must permit me to congratulate you on the very successful results of your exertions, and to express the hope that they may meet with the merited appreciation of the Government of His Imperial Majesty, under whose auspices I understand you have been working.—I remain, my dear Dr. Andreas, yours very sincerely,

W. F. PRIDEAUX,
Captain Bombay Staff Corps and H. B. M.'s Officiating Political Resident Persian Gulf.

Two years ago Professor Lyon, of the Grant Medical College at Bombay, published a table of food equivalents for facilitating the construction of native dietaries, and the calculations of food problems generally, which attracted some notice at the time. The consideration of these equivalents in preparing a dietary for jails would effect so material a saving under one of the largest heads of expenditure in our administration, that the subject, it should seem, requires only to be mentioned to awaken interest. There is probably nobody who does not every day consume articles of diet which are simply thrown away upon his system ; that is to say, the various ingredients that make up his day's food contain, besides the actual nourishment he requires, certain substances in excess, which he would just as well be without, did he known how to separate and measure off the nutritious elements in each item of his consumption. This is what may be done, by the aid of any such table of "food equivalents," as Professor Lyon's, in all the jails of the country ; and the result would be a trifling saving every day off each prisoner. It has been estimated that a healthy male European adult in moderate work requires per day about 300 grains of nitrogen and 4,600 grains of carbon. For a native the total amount would be less, and the relative proportions would probably have to be changed somewhat too. These two elementary substances, with certain salts, are the main principles of human nourishment ; and the object of all eating should be to supply the system with nitrogen and carbon, in the proportions above stated. It has to be remembered, however, that in a warm climate, where there is no difficulty in keeping up the natural temperature of the body, it is more important to supply the full proportions of nitrogen than of carbon. Some of the common Indian articles of food stand in the following order of importance, as regards the supply of the great flesh-former nitrogen—peas, dall, fish of the richer sorts, Bengal gram, wheat-flour, poor fish, meat (raw and allowing for bone), cumboo, cholum, rice, milk, potatoes, carrots. For carbon, we should take first butter or fat, then sugar, grains and pulses of all kinds, bread, fish, meat, potatoes, milk, carrots. In noticing the prominence given to dry things in both these lists, it should be remembered that all moisture in food indicates the presence of water, and that green vegetables consist almost entirely of water. The 300 grains of nitrogen required daily by a European man may be obtained from 15 to 19 oz. of the different pulses, 40 to 50 oz. of rice, 36 oz. of meat, 38 oz. of bread, 60 oz. of milk, or which even to this day—after a lapse of some twelve centuries—animates Sunis and Shiaz with an intensity of hatred which finds vent at times even in assassination? I say, therefore, that the allegation whether true or not that Christianity (speaking of it for sake of argument as comprising all those who lay claim to the Christian name) is a divided creed, is an allegation wholly irrelevant when considering its prospects of affecting the divided creeds of India.

Then, again, surely the non-believing or neutral philosophers, to which class Professor Wordsworth would appear himself to belong, have no right to object to Christianity that it is divided. Have they succeeded in building up any secure system accepted by all who count themselves of their fraternity? What has been the history of German non Christian speculative philosophy, and indeed of non-Christian, speculative philosophy in Europe generally, during the past century but a series of attempts by one professor or school of professors to build up ontological and psychological systems which their successors at once set to work to pull to pieces in order to erect structures equally fragile and of equally short endurance. The modern speculative philosophers of Germany for the greater part may be aptly compared to a set of children blowing bubbles, where so soon as one has succeeded in exultingly launching a beautiful creation glittering with prismatic hues, a puff from his fellow reduces it to a drop of soap-suds falling helplessly to the ground. Though, however, these philosophers have signally failed themselves in laying any enduring speculative or moral foundations, they have no doubt had eminent success in divorcing to a great extent the intellect and heart of modern Germany from all positive Christian belief. The Universities of Northern and Central Germany have for many years past been, there is no doubt, most efficient as manufactories of arms, small and great, for attacking historical and positive Christianity, and we have the result as described in the author to whom Professor Wordsworth refers in his letter of this morning. Professor Eduard V. Hartmann in his work entitled, "Die Selbst-zersetzung des Christenthums" (which may be translated "Christianity in a state of self-disintegration)," as also Dr. Strauss before him in his book "Der alte und der neue Glaube" no doubt bear witness to the fact that Christianity is not merely decaying, but practically dead, in the classes of readers to whom they address themselves and bluntly tell their compatriots that they ought in common honesty to cast off even the Christian name as they have already cast off all positive Christian creed. But it must be remembered that the testimony of these writers relates more particularly to the field of observation in which they have personal experience—namely, the professorial literary and educated classes of Northern and Central Germany, whose Christian belief has been subjected to a process of disintegration by the operation of a century or so of unbelieving or at least religiously indifferent University education.

I cannot, however, resist the temptation of reminding Professor Wordsworth that notwithstanding the dismal testimonies of Strauss and Hartmann as to the actual condition of German Protestantism (and I will not cite the contemptuous language of Hartmann in regard to Protestantism as a system), there is one Christian community in the German Empire, and not an inconsiderable one (numbering nominally at least some eight millions of souls) whose creed cannot even in these times be described as either divided or decaying. A community whose bishops in a number of instances and whose priests and laymen in many hundreds of instances have in these last four years submitted to exile, prison, confiscation, or heavy fines, and still more to the multiform vexations which police, and in particular German police, are so ingenious in inflicting, rather than accept a legislation which in their conscience they believe inconsistent with the constitution and ordinances of their Church cannot be described as a community whose creed is divided or decaying. So far as that community at least is concerned, though its circuit as to numbers may have diminished, its internal life at the present day according to all testimonies, is far more intense and active than it was in the opening years of this century. In fact, so very living a force is it that the preponderating parties in Germany have believed or feigned to believe that to allow its free exercise would be dangerous, yes positively *dangerous*, to the great and victorious German Empire itself.

So with France, the other country instanced by Professor Wordsworth : consider what the Catholic Church was at the commencement of this century, and what its status is now. To adopt though with a twist (for which I beg Professor Wordsworth's pardon), the language of his letter of this morning, the change from the cool and contemptuous indifference towards Christianity of French literature in the opening decades of this century, to the furious polemic which now from the press and tribune in that country assails the Church affords to my mind if not "an instructive moral discipline," yet at least a ground of bright hope, as it shows that the adversary is feared as a power, and as an increasing power, no longer to be ignored with a civil sneer. Who "the Catholic apologists" in a change from whose heated declamation to the calm pages of Littré, Renan, Vachefrat and others Professor Wordsworth finds an "instructive moral discipline" may be, I cannot say, as Professor W. does not give their names. Perhaps Professor W.'s reading may have ranged more among the writers whose names he mentions than among the anonymous mass of Catholic apologists whom heated declamation disgusts him. However this may be, I should think any one who has Christianity really at heart can bear with equanimity a charge of being heated or declamatory. One who feels the claims of Christianity to be a question of life and death is not unnaturally heated, and it may be declamatory, the question, is he an honest disputant, are his facts and arguments, whether warm or declamatory or not, well grounded? On the other hand, for one who considers Christian history as a mere subject of intellectual study, interesting it may be, but not touching mankind more nearly than a history of Cyrus the great or Julius Cæsar, it is not difficult, nor is it a ground of praise to preserve an even tenor of mind and phraseology. A philosopher like the Emperor Julian would probably have bestowed on the epistles of St. Paul the epithets "heated declamation" as the philosophers of Athens in fact bestowed on the apostle himself—that of a seminiverbius or "babbler."

To state shortly the object of this already too lengthy letter, I contend that just in the same degree as the introduction of the question of the prospects of Christianity in India was irrelevant to the discussion of the Viceroy's minute in the same degree the argumentative epithet of divided as applied to the Christian creed was irrelevant in considering the prospects of the success of Christianity in winning the divided creeds of the East. Nor does it lie in the mouths of non-believing philosophers to charge upon the Christian creed a state of division of which they themselves are a most signal exemplification, nor a state of decay which they themselves have been mainly instrumental in producing. If the dividedness of the Christian creed be an insurmountable obstacle to Christianity attaining "the honour of morally uniting the two long estranged branches of the chief human family," I can only suppose that Professor Wordsworth despairs of this result ever being accomplished, for surely the divisions of non-believ

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.—SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON 6TH SEPT.

An immense meeting was held at Black Heath, on Saturday for the purpose of expressing indignation at the atrocities which are said to have been committed by the Turks. It is computed that 60,000 persons were present. Mr. Gladstone, in addressing the assemblage, said that the only hope for any real settlement of the Eastern Question was by the hearty co operation of England with Russia. An address was voted praying that Her Majesty in concert with the other Powers should exclude Turkish rule from the Provinces of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 9TH SEPT.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 9TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India	1s. 7½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ do. do.	83½
5½ do. do.	86
Oriental Bank Shares	£41-10s.
Chartered do. do.	£14-10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£24-10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£32 (?)
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£84,125,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£98,000,000.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106
Bar Silver	51½

Arrivals—Atalanta and Turkish Empire.

LINE REPORTS.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·85.

CARWAR, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W., thermometer 78, barometer 29·91. Fall of rain 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 11·16 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain 1 inch 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 A.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 88, barometer 29·81.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. strong, thermometer 87.

THE Simla Volunteers are, it is said, to take part in the Delhi Durbar.

H. H. MAHARAJA SCINDIA has, for political reasons, report says, abandoned his intention of going to Benares on a pilgrimage.

LADY LYTTON will accompany Lord Lytton on his tour to Kashmere and the frontier, their children remaining at Simla under charge of Dr. Barnett. It is said that Dr. Harvey will accompany his Excellency.

THERE are many reports as to the Chiefs who will attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. It is not yet known whether His Highness the Ameer of Cabul will attend, though having received so many favours and so much support from the British Government we would imagine, remarks the Simla paper, that he would be only too glad of the opportunity to show his friend-ship towards it.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* corrects the list of troops to be present at Delhi in January next as far as regards the Artillery. The following detachments will be present:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—A Battery C. Brigade and F. Battery F. Brigade. Royal Artillery.—B. D. and F. Batteries 8th Brigade, G. Battery 11th Brigade, A. Battery 19th Brigade and 7 Battery 21st Brigade.

Among the British infantry corps, the head-quarters and wing of 62nd Foot has been selected, and five Bombay infantry regiments not named, are the 16th and 24th.

WE learn from the *Lucknow Times* that Major-General Chamberlain's health will probably under it necessary that he should take short sick leave to enable him to recover lost ground arising from an indefatigable attention to the duties of his command during an unusually trying season. The gallant officer will probably visit Ranekhet, where he has a brother—Colonel T. C. Chamberlain—a former very popular City Magistrate of Lucknow.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 12th August, were 5,672 against 5,263 in the previous week. Two hundred and two deaths were registered under the head of cholera against 198 in the previous week. In the 50 large municipal towns 818 deaths were registered, *i. e.*, 447 male and 371 female, giving a death-rate of 33 per mille of population; 1,058 births, *i. e.*, 602 male and 456 female births (giving a birth-rate of 43 per mille of population) were registered.

THE Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to make enquiries as to certain matters connected with the Legal Remembrancer's office, met in that office on Wednesday last. We learn from the *Englishman* that the Committee consists of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. O'Kinealy and Mr. Millett, the Hon'ble G. C. Paul having declined to act, as he had already given an opinion on the matter, which is a charge of incompetency in the discharge of his duties, brought by Mr. Bell, the Legal Remembrancer, against Mr. Kilby, who had been appointed provisionally as Deputy Legal Remembrancer.

CALCUTTA is to have a French troupe at the Opera House in Lindsay Street this year. The subscription is already sufficient to cover the salaries of the artistes for the whole term of their engagements. The selection of artistes has been made by M. Verger, a well-known theatrical agent in Paris. The Calcutta *Daily News* says that the Opera House has been promised, and it is proposed to have three or four performances weekly—two subscription, and one or two public on Saturday. The season to last five months. It is worthy of notice that this venture has so far been conceived and worked out by a few gentlemen who only took the duty on themselves after all the other projects operatic had failed.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is about to take an extended tour. He will leave Simla on the 6th October and will make his way by daily journeys of 12 to 17 miles a day across the Sutlej, the Jalori Pass and the Beas, arriving at Dharumsala on the 21st October and Kangra on the 24th, reaching Dalhousie on the 31st October. On the 9th November he will be at Umritsur and Meean Meer, then he will visit Sialkot, Jhelum and Rawul Pindee, reaching Murree on the 29th November. He will be at Peshawur on the 7th December, at Lahore on the 20th and Delhi on the 21st December, where he will halt till 8th January. On the 9th he will be at Lahore, then Kohat and intervening stations, reaching Mooltan on the 30th January. Several small stations will be visited and Jacobabad will be reached on the 22rd February, Hyderabad on 3rd March, Kurrachee 5th, Bombay 12th, and His Excellency will probably reach Allahabad on the 20th March.

THE movements of the Governor's party are published in the following telegram in the *Madras Mail*, dated Bangalore, 9th Sept.:—"The Ball at the Chief Commissioner's house last night was a great success. This afternoon the Duke and the Commander-in-Chief will witness the War Game played at the Club, and will afterwards visit the Fort. The Ducal party will proceed to Oossoor on Monday, and will not return to Bangalore." The *Mail* adds:—"His Grace the Governor leaves Bangalore by special train at 7 A.M. on Wednesday, the 13th instant, reaching Jollarpett at 10 A.M., where he will breakfast, and arriving at Erode at 2-17 P.M., where lunch and dinner will be served. He will sleep at this station (provided always that certain ravenous and flat insects for which the station is famous do not regale themselves at his expense), and proceed the next day by special train starting at 6 A.M., and reaching Mettapollium at 6-55. Ootacamund will be reached in time for a late breakfast, and an early Council."

THE presence of a large number of Parsees evidenced the warm interest felt by the community in the result of the "Adelphi" Hotel case which came on again before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. Happily for the parties, a judicious suggestion made by Mr. Purcell was adopted, and an amicable arrangement was come to until the hearing of the suit, which is to be accelerated. The exact terms of the arrangement remain to be mentioned to the Court this morning. In the short discussion which took place, his Lordship expressed his opinion that the defendant Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, who was said to be a man of very large wealth, a large contractor, and a man of well known position, had clearly certain rights under the deeds executed to him, in addition to his right as a co-lessee of the hotel premises. The right of access to all parts of the hotel, in order to see that every thing was going right, was therefore acceded to him. It transpired that the present manager of the hotel is a man lent by Jeevunjee, of the Byculla Hotel, to assist the plaintiff, the son of Pallonjee Pestonjee. The plaintiff's counsel denied that Jeevunjee had any interest in the present dispute; but on the other hand, the defendant's counsel asserted that he would be able to show the fact of Jeevunjee's interference.

AT six o'clock on Thursday morning last the whole of the troops in garrison at Bangalore under the command of Major-General Elmhirst, C. B., commanding the Mysore Division, assembled on the South Parade in Review order as follows:—The Royal Horse Artillery, 14th (King's) Hussars, the Mysore Silledar Horse, the Royal Artillery, H. M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters, the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the Sappers and Miners, the 36th M. N. I., and the 23rd L. I. A little after seven o'clock a salute of seventeen guns fired by the Royal Horse Artillery announced the arrival, on the field, of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., who was accompanied by His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., Mr. Saunders, C.B., the Chief Commissioner, the Ladies Grenville, and their suit. Immediately on their arrival His Grace and the party rode up and down the line and then returned to their carriages. The Cavalry and Infantry Regiments then marched past by regiments in slow time. The Infantry after this retired and the mounted troops rode past first at a canter and then at full gallop, and they then joined the Infantry and marched past again in quick time and resumed their position in Review order; the Silledar Horse and the Royal Artillery changing their position to the left of the Infantry. The officers and colours were then called forward and the whole of the troops presented arms and saluted the Duke, who with his suite, rode up and expressed himself highly pleased at the manner in which the division had acquitted themselves. The regiments were then ordered to march off to their respective barracks. The parade was over a little after eight o'clock. There was a very large gathering of spectators of all classes lining both sides of the Parade Ground. The police arrangements on the occasion were very good. The morning unfortunately was rather warm. The *Bangalore Examiner* states that the sham fight which was to have taken place, at Agram, on Friday morning is not to come off, as His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain is not visiting Bangalore in his official capacity as Commander-in-Chief. He will pay an official visit to Bangalore early next month, when a sham fight will take place.

THE PUNCHAYETWADY WELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit us to reply to Mr. Pedder's letter in your issue of the 9th instant.

Mr. Pedder says there are five subjects and not two only on which we have corresponded with the municipal officers since the 1st January last.

We will take the five subjects in the order in which he mentions them.

1. Punchayetwady well.—This being the question in dispute when the charge of litigiousness was made, we say nothing further about it.

2. An alleged deviation from sanctioned plan in Hunooman Lane.—Mr. Pedder admits that no deviation was made. He says, however, that an imputation of improper conduct on the part of municipal officers was made and the correspondence thereby prolonged. He does not mention the fact that one of the plans deposited by our clients with the Municipality was altered, and that no satisfactory explanation as to when or why the alteration was made is forthcoming in the Municipal Office. He further omits to mention that the charge of deviation from sanctioned plan had already been raised and disposed of by one of the European engineers to the Municipality, but was on the departure of that engineer on leave again raised by a native inspector to whom the fact that the charge had already been disposed of was well known; and that the charge on both occasions was founded on the altered plan.

3. We overlooked this matter. A solitary letter was written on it by us; in which as Mr. Pedder says we requested him to put in force a section of the Municipal Act which he refused to do and there the matter rests.

4. An alleged encroachment on public right of way and deviation from sanctioned plan in Khutterwady Lane. The sanctioned plan here mentioned is the same as that mentioned under No. 2. Messrs H. & N. Callindass are building a house which stands at a corner, one side of it abuts on Hunooman Lane and another on Khutterwady Lane. The last mentioned lane is the private property of our clients, and they were under the impression that they could deviate from the sanctioned plan on the side abutting on their own property without again obtaining sanction from the Municipality. When the Municipal Commissioner pointed out to them that they could not do this, they amended their plans and applied for sanction thereto. All the letters relating to this matter are included in the 29 which we said we had written.

5. The rebuilding of a privy in a house belonging to Messrs. H. and N. Callindass at Chowpatty. This is one of the questions involved in the suit to which Mr. Pedder distinctly said he did not refer. All the letters relating to it which we have written have been addressed to the solicitors of the Municipality and form part of the proceedings in the suit. The result of the correspondence has been that in the month of July the Municipality at last agreed to allow our clients to do what they had offered to do so long ago as February last—that is to say, at their own expense to put the premises into the same state as they were in when the Municipality entered into occupation of them, without prejudice to either side. This work, afterwards to recover the expense from the Municipality.

Mr. Pedder's five subjects are therefore reduced to three, inasmuch as the second and the fourth are really one subject, and the fifth is a subject to which he expressly said he did not refer.

Moreover, putting the subject of the Punchayetwady well aside, there have been disputes on two only out of the remaining four subjects, and in both those disputes the Municipality have practically admitted themselves to have been in the wrong.

When a man in Mr. Pedder's position deliberately makes use of such an offensive expression as that which he has used in his minute, he ought to be prepared to show that he had not only some reason but ample reason for making use of it; but in this instance, at any rate, he has altogether failed to show that he had any reason at all—We are, &c.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.

Bombay, 11th September.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were seventeen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Gordon, a seaman of the British ship Melpomem, was yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart-driver, named Shaik Hoosein Mahomed, was yesterday fined Rs. 5, at the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. Nana Morojee, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 302 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 58 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 214 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 27 by Military Courts-Martial and 1 by Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 247 were natives and the remaining 55 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 312 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 248 prisoners including 16 women, of whom 63 were non-labour prisoners and 180 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 64 prisoners including 1 woman. Of these latter 11 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court and 53 from the Small Causes Court.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a Parsee sherbut shopkeeper on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, named Bomanjee Jamsetjee, was charged at the instance of the Police Inspector of that section with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS AND CASH.—A Hindoo embroiderer, named Gopall Girdhur, having his place of business on the Duncan Road, appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and filed an information praying for a warrant for the arrest of Ramchund Soobanchund, that he may be dealt with according to law, charging him with theft of gold ornaments (venetians) valued Rs. 100, and three currency notes of Rs. 10 each. The accused is alleged to have absconded to Burranpoor, in the Khandeish Zilla, after committing the theft. His Worship granted the application as prayed for.

SPREAD OF UNGODLY EDUCATION.—"The system of education," says the *Satya Mitra*, "destitute of religious principles, has already wrought great mischief amongst the Parsee community, and has almost eradicated the pure morality of the ancient religion of Zorosster from the hearts of the young Bombay of this generation. All the religious temples and funds will become useless soon after the death of the present elders of the community, and no religious ceremonies are likely to be performed by their children who are actually taught to disdain such ceremonies. The leaders of the community and the managers and superintendents of the educational departments are wholly responsible for allowing almost an atheistical doctrine to be inculcated amongst the children of the Parsees, and the shame and reproach of all the ungodly deeds of the youths of the present day, lie on the shoulders of their own parents and guardians who are observed to be culpably indifferent to their children's proper or moral education."

COURT OF ARBITRATION.—In the Poona Arbitration Court there have been 122 suits filed up to this time, of which 50 have been decided. The total amount of these suits has been Rs. 1,22,048. The ryots have been thus saved Rs. 1,500 in the Court fees which they would require to have paid to Government.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE RIFLE MEETING.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes and the Poona Cup will be competed for in the afternoon. Already several teams have arrived for the contests, amongst which we have recognised several of our well known friends of the 66th Regiment, noted shots, who will be difficult to defeat, as the Wanowrie rangers are well known to them, and they will be to them like shooting on their own ground. We trust that Captain Bulkley, of the volunteers, will be able to arrange for a team from his corps, taking part in the Poona and Deccan Cup contests. Our local shots will need to look after their laurels, as we have heard of several well known fire-eaters being on the way here for the contests—men who have made a name with the rifle in the N. I. R. A. meetings.—*Id.*

A MEMORIAL OF MULHARRAO AT BARODA.—The Sur-Sagar, a tank situated in the central part of the city, presents a very beautiful appearance. It is a tank of long standing lately sunk deep and surrounded with parapets by the ill-fated Mulharrao. Finding the tank deficient in its supply of water, the ex-Raja built an aqueduct to bring water from the Sursiya tank at the eastern end of the city. Last year the authorities did not use the canal, some part of the tank being incomplete. This year the ex-Prince's bounty is crowned with success. The tank is full of the transparent element. The existence of such a watery treasure in the very heart of a town has been looked upon as a great blessing, and it is likely to perpetuate the memory of the generous but unhappy Raja for many ages to come.—*Baroda Correspondent of the Guzerat Mitra.*

PROFESSOR THORN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PROFESSOR THORN gave a day performance yesterday afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the especial benefit of schools and young persons. The room was crowded in every part, a very good indication of what caterers for the public amusement may do if they put their prices at a figure which will suit all alike. The Professor delighted his audience with his tricks and magic and was altogether so successful that he announced another performance at the same hour in a few days.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 11TH SEPT.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

HENRY WILLIAM, a Christian Seedee, was charged with having committed house-breaking by night in order to the committing of theft and theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and had been committed to take his trial at the present sessions by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on the 20th ultimo.

Thomas McGill, the plaintiff, said that he was a subassistant in the Salt Department, and resided at Dadur. He engaged the defendant on the 23rd of June as a watchman. The defendant slept in the veranda of the plaintiff's house. The plaintiff had a quantity of clothes which he kept in a box in the hall of his house, which was separated from the veranda where the prisoner slept by a door. On the 23rd of July the plaintiff saw certain of his clothes safe in the box, and on Sunday, the 29 h, he fastened the house door and went to sleep. In the morning he found a window of the house partly open and his clothes missing from the box. The prisoner was not forthcoming, but information having been given to the police, he was some days subsequently arrested.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but made no defence. His Lordship having heard the evidence summed up in favour of the plaintiff, and the jury having handed in an unanimous verdict of guilty on both counts, His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to seven years' imprisonment he being an old offender.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Abdool Mahomed was next placed on trial, he having been committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take his trial for house-breaking in order to the committing of theft in a building used for the custody of property.

Ernest, a partner in the firm of Meiffre, Neveu and Co. who keeps a shop named the Aux Villes de France in Hammam Street, said that he lived at Watson's Hotel. He remembers the 6th of August last, at noon on that day he went into the workshop at the back of the establishment. On entering the workshop he remarked a white sheet (produced) lying on a box. The back door was fastened when he left the work-hop; he went by the front door and fastened it behind him. The workshop communicates with the godown; he also fastened the door of the godown when leaving. At three o'clock he sent his servant, Pedro, to the workshop, where he (Pedro) sleeps. Pedro left the witness at 10 p.m. to go to the workshop, but shortly after returned and gave the witness certain information. He then went down to the shop and found that the back door had been broken open, and that several articles were missing. He subsequently gave information to the police. The missing property was shown to him on the 9 h August. The matter having been put in the hands of the police, they traced the missing goods to the shop of a Khoja, named Mahomed Ruttonsey, in the Null Bazaar, who had taken the things in charge from the prisoner. The Khoja was called and swore that he only knew the prisoner by sight for a period of one and a half months previous to his (the prisoner's) arrest.

The case for the prosecution having been completed, the prisoner asked to have two men, at present confined as prisoners, brought up as witnesses to prove that he (the prisoner) had had dealings with the Khoja for the last year and a half. He had no other defence to make.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that the evidence only connected the prisoner with the possession of the goods, and not with the actual theft. The jury then returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of having been found in possession of stolen goods. The prisoner being an old offender, his Lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAREY'S CASE.

In the case in which Alexander Edward Carey is charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prisoner and asked his Lordship to direct that copies of the evidence taken on behalf of the prosecution by commission should be supplied to him. He considered that he was entitled on behalf of the plaintiff to have an opportunity of considering the evidence given against his client on commission, the evidence would no doubt be read out in court, but it would be read in such a sing-song fashion, that it was only with difficulty that any person could follow the narrative, and he, as counsel for the defence, could not possibly be expected to defend his client in a satisfactory manner, *i. e.*, he had no other opportunity hearing or seeing the evidence alluded to. With regard to his Lordship's suggestion that the prisoner should apply to the prosecution for copies of the evidence in the usual form, he would get them on payment of the legal fees," he (Mr. Inverarity) begged to remind his Lordship that his client was perfectly destitute and had no friends whatever in this country, and could not possibly therefore obtain the copies in the usual way. His Lordship would see by a reference to the act that the court had the power to direct copies of certain documents—inclusive of these he now sought to obtain—to be supplied to the defence and to direct that in certain cases the defence should not be liable to pay the fees chargeable under the schedule for such copies.

His Lordship having referred to the passage of the act referred to, directed that the prisoner's counsel should be supplied with full copies of the evidence taken on commission on behalf of the prosecution, without payment of the charges specified in the schedule.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Bapoo Hurree was charged with having, on the 26th June last, personated a public servant, to wit, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, and further with having cheated Rustomjee Byramjee by the same pretence and by inducing the said Rustomjee to pay a sum of one rupee to defray his buggy hire.

The plaintiff Rustomjee Byramjee deposed that on the 26th of June last the prisoner came to him, and served a summons on him in the manner in which the bailiffs of the Small Cause Court generally effect service, he at the time representing himself to be a bailiff of that Court. He subsequently obtained a rupee from the plaintiff to pay for his buggy hire. The plaintiff went on the following day to the Small Cause Court and there learned that he had been imposed upon. The prisoner was subsequently arrested.

The plaintiff having given his evidence the prisoner cross-examined him at some length, attempting to prove that he was an old and indebted customer of the plaintiff who keeps a liquor shop, and that the case was a trumped up one. The case for the prosecution having closed, the statement made by the prisoner when before the Magistrate was read to the effect that the charge was a trumped up one. The prisoner said that when he went into the plaintiff's shop, with the summons in his hand, the plaintiff demanded from him payment of his bill, due for liquor supplied, at the same time taking the summons out of his hand, and saying, "You must have some money, as this summons is to be heard to-morrow," the prisoner being at that time acting as a kind of middleman, in connection with cases pending in the High Court.

The prisoner then called two witnesses who gave evidence in confirmation of the prisoner's statement.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that the case was this. The prisoner was a kind of go-between among the debtors and creditors of the Small Cause Court; in this capacity he had obtained possession of a Small Cause Court summons which had been served on a man named Ramaswamy. The plaintiff alleged that the prisoner brought this summons to his shop, and personating a bailiff of the court, attempted to serve the summons on the plaintiff, but freely admitting that the summons was not in the plaintiff's name. His Lordship considered the charge a most singular one, no motive was shown to have induced the prisoner to act in the way he was charged with having done. The plaintiff's story was most improbable in many of its details, and, on the whole his Lordship was inclined to accept the statements made by the prisoner as more reliable and natural.

After a brief consideration the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Court then rose, the jurymen being desired to attend at 5 minutes before 10 o'clock this morning.

THE "ADELPHI" HOTEL CASE—AN AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT.

LATE yesterday evening, the above matter again came on before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court, for argument on the rule *nisi* for an injunction granted by his Lordship on the 24th ult. The parties to the suit are Cowasjee Pallonjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and Jeejee, widow of Pallonjee Pestonjee. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the first defendant to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Purcell said—The plaint has been recently read to your Lordship, and in showing cause against the rule on the part of the first defendant, against whom only it has been obtained, I will commence by reading his affidavit. Your Lordship will recollect that, on the occasion when my learned friend moved for this rule *nisi*, I asked your Lordship not to grant an interim injunction, and on the same occasion I informed your Lordship that the plaintiff had of his own accord left the hotel, and that we had no intention whatever to interfere with his presence there, he being a partner with us in the hotel. On the very day the rule was granted Cowasjee Pallonjee, the plaintiff, went back to the hotel and assumed the management of it, and there is no question but that he is managing the hotel now, and receiving all the moneys derived from the working of the hotel. The actual manager of the hotel is a man in the employ of Mr. Jeevanjee, the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel. He has been lent by Jeevanjee to Cowasjee for the purpose of conducting the detail work of the hotel, and between Cowasjee and himself the whole affairs of the hotel are conducted. My client of course exercises his right of being present there, and to a certain extent—a slight extent—to see that everything is going on there properly, correctly. As far as I am concerned, I am perfectly prepared to go into the whole case, and if my learned friend will consent to the acceleration of the hearing of the case, we are quite content to let things remain as they are until the trial of the suit; and I shall ask your Lordship either to direct that to be done, or to discharge the rule. The plaintiff is receiving all the monies of the hotels—there are three hotels—but of course only one of them is a substantial, valuable hotel, and Jeevanjee's man, under Cowasjee's directions, is managing the hotel. We preserve our right of access to them to see that nothing incorrect is done; but if the hearing is accelerated we do not object to that being continued. If my learned friend is willing to join me in the acceleration of the hearing of the suit, we are willing to let matters remain as they now are and to discharge the rule, or to the appointment of some independent gentleman as receiver until the hearing.

The Judge—What is your view of accelerating the case—to have it heard before the vacation?

Mr. Purcell—Yes, my Lord; some day before the vacation, if the Court can see its way to fix a day.

Mr. Marriott—And at the same time we are very anxious to bring matters in a definite way before the Court. It is true that since the rule was moved for, the plaintiff has been in possession, and is now in receipt of the monies arising from the carrying on of the hotel business, and has the management of the hotel of course—

The Judge—If we did begin it a week or two hence, it is impossible to say how long it will last. Cases take an infinitely longer time to get through nowadays than they used to do, as counsel know.

Mr. Marriott—We have no objection to the hearing being accelerated, but what we do insist upon is that the plaintiff be rehabilitated in the position from which he was ousted by the first defendant. We are asking for an order in the terms of the rule.

Mr. Purcell—If my learned friend wants an order in the terms of the rule, I shall proceed to show cause. In suggesting the acceleration of the hearing, I simply want to save the parties the expense of arguing the rule; but if my learned friend wishes to gain a triumph of some kind—

The Judge—Is there any chance of finishing the case within a week?

Mr. Purcell—I should say decidedly there is.

The Judge—What case do you make out for the acceleration?

Mr. Purcell—From the peculiar nature of the property. Your Lordship knows that an hotel property is rather a sensitive thing where there are enormous rents and where heavy outlays are made, and if there is bad management even for a time the whole business will be destroyed, and the property is of such a nature that he will deteriorate.

The Judge—I will fix it if you like for Monday, the 25th, or Thursday, the 28 h instant.

Mr. Purcell—We shall be quite ready on that day.

Mr. Marriott—And I daresay we shall be ready by that time.

Mr. Purcell—There is no interim injunction, and things, until the hearing, should remain as they are.

The Judge—Is your client receiving the monies?

Mr. Purcell—We do not intend to interfere with the detail management of the hotel; we simply claim access—a right to go in and out of the building, to see how things are going on. We have exercised that right since the rule was granted, and we consent to things remaining as they are.

Mr. Marriott—Since the rule was granted, my client has kept an account of all monies received and expended on the hotel, and furnished it to Jeejee, the administratrix.

The Judge—Will both parties undertake to continue as they have done?

Mr. Purcell—We are quite willing to do so.

Mr. Marriott—No interference whatever has taken place in the management or in receipt of the monies since the rule was granted, but what my learned friend now asks for apparently is to introduce what has hitherto not been done—a sort of inspector to come in and interfere in the management. What we want is an undertaking in the terms of the rule.

Mr. Purcell—Mr. my learned friend asks for is to have the rule made absolute. I have made what I thought was a reasonable proposition. We have done everything for the sake of peace that could be done, but we certainly do not intend to give an undertaking not to go near the premises which we consider belong partly to ourselves.

Mr. Marriott—The undertaking we ask for is reasonable enough; and so far from pretending to a triumph, it would be without prejudice to the rights of the parties at the trial.

The Judge—The first defendant certainly has certain rights under the deeds, and why cannot both parties undertake not to interfere with the hotel, or with one another more than they have done already during the past fortnight?

Mr. Purcell—If this rule is granted in terms of the plaint, they would immediately obstruct our right of access to the premises.

The Judge—You are not likely to drive away the tenants, because it is to your interest to keep them there. (To Mr. Marriott)—I don't think your client will be injured by allowing things to remain as they are. You have apparently got on very peaceably for the last three weeks.

Mr. Marriott—If they got a right under an order of the Court to go there, our fear is that they will extend it.

The Judge—There is no doubt whatever that the defendant has a right to go there.

Mr. Marriott—Jeejee has. We don't object to Jeejee; she may do as she pleases, but what we object to is the first defendant's going there.

Mr. Purcell—We undertake not to interfere in any way with the management, but unless the rule is made absolute, we shall certainly insist upon going in and out and seeing that things are right.

Mr. Marriott (in answer to the Judge)—Jeevanjee, of the Byculla Hotel, is not interested in this matter.

Mr. Purcell—We will be able to show the facts of Jeevanjee's interference.

The Judge—Why not let the rule stand over until the hearing, each party undertaking not to interfere with the other?

Mr. Marriott—We should be in a worse position.

The Judge—You have not got anything new.

Mr. Marriott—Yes, we have got everything.

Mr. Purcell—And they want more! The first defendant is ready to give any undertaking to the effect that he won't receive the money, and won't interfere with the servants of the hotel, but simply go over the premises and see what is going on as he has been doing all along. My client is a man of very large wealth, a large contractor in Bombay, and a man of very well known position.

The Judge—He claims reasonable access to any and all parts of the building?

Mr. Purcell—Yes, my Lord, their object is to be able to say "Well, Dadabhoy has been kicked out, and now we are all right."

The Judge—You had better come to some terms before 11 o'clock to-morrow.

This being acquiesced in by counsel, the matter stood over until to-day.

THE CASE OF THE TRENTHAM HALL—IMPORTANT TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* THE SUN SHIPPING COMPANY AND ANOTHER.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley was engaged all day in hearing an argument on a rule *nisi* granted in the above suit. The dispute really lay between the New Colaba Company and Cooper's Landing Agency, and was similar to the dispute between the same parties in the matter of the Ranown. The question involved is one of considerable interest to consignees; but the disposal of it has been reserved until the hearing. The discussion yesterday was limited to the question of costs and the *bona fides* of the suit. The plaintiffs are a company incorporated in England under the Company's Act of 1862, carrying on business in Bombay by their attornies Messrs. William Pendlebury and James Latimer. The defendants are a joint stock company having their place of business at Liverpool, the owners of the ship Trentham Hall; and James Shaw, the master of the vessel.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the plaintiffs, moved the rule absolute.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, on behalf of the defendants, appeared against the rule, which called upon them to show cause why they should not be ordered to deliver up to the plaintiffs or their agents the goods mentioned in the bill of lading, &c. A rule and an interim injunction were granted on the affidavit of Mr. W. Pirrie, superintendent of the New Colaba Company. This was one of the numerous cases in which injunctions had been granted against the master of the ship for delivering cargo to persons other than the consignees; and these rules had been obtained in the representation of the facts. In this case, the vessel had left Bombay. She arrived in Bombay harbour on the 12th July last, and had on board, consigned to the plaintiff's, very heavy cargo consisting of machinery which weighed 177 tons. By the bill of lading it was provided that the goods should be delivered from the ship's tackles, and that the ship's responsibility should then cease. The contents of the bill of lading was really important. The chief ground on which the defendants asked the rule to be discharged was the facts of the case which had been misrepresented. The fact was that the boats sent on behalf of the plaintiffs were perfectly unfitted for the purpose of landing heavy cargo, and the goods were not delivered into the boats of the plaintiffs—but, in the boats of the New Colaba Company, but were delivered partly into the boats of Cooper's Landing Agency. It was an important question whether the agents of ships were not entitled to deliver goods into boats as they came to hand; or whether the New Colaba Company, as represented by Messrs. Remington and Co., were to have the monopoly of landing all goods in the harbour at their lighter and charging wharfage fees. The person by whom the affidavit was made was not the agent of the plaintiffs, but of the New Colaba Company. The Company had put forth the plaintiffs as the catspaw to effect their own object, and having indemnified the plaintiffs against the expenses, were really conducting the suit. The case represented to the Court on the application for a rule *nisi* was that this was a *bona fide* suit by the plaintiffs, who had asked their agents to take delivery of the goods, and that delivery was refused. When they came to look at the facts, they found that the Court had really been imposed upon. The real plaintiffs were the New Colaba Company, who had guaranteed the costs of the suit; and the person connected with the Anglo-Indian Spinning Company had cared even to make an affidavit. The ground mentioned in Mr. Pirrie's affidavit on which the rule was granted was that the plaintiffs' goods, if landed by Cooper's Landing Agency, would be damaged by their servants, as they were damaged in certain instances. Reading from the affidavits, the learned counsel said the boats sent alongside were unfitted for receiving heavy cargo, whereas Cooper Landing Agency's boats, being large iron boats, were better fitted for the purpose.

The Judge—If the plaintiffs were entitled by the bills of lading to have their goods delivered to their order, were they not entitled to have them in the boats they sent?

Mr. Marriott said that would be so if the plaintiffs were the persons asking for delivery; but here it was the New Colaba Company that asked for delivery. They were the real plaintiffs, and they wanted to put down Cooper's Landing Agency altogether.

The Judge—If the New Colaba Company are the real plaintiffs, are not Cooper's Landing Agency the real defendants?

Mr. Marriott said that was not so. The real defendants were the agents of the ship, Messrs. Graham and Co., who instructed him; whereas the New Colaba Company were endeavouring to put up the plaintiffs to have a *locus standi* for carrying their object into effect. The Court would not have granted the injunction but for the danger to plaintiffs' goods which Mr. Pirrie represented to exist if they were landed by Cooper's Landing Agency; and that was the misrepresentation on which no doubt the injunction was granted. Mr. Pirrie went and asked Cooper's Landing Agency to land all their goods at the New Colaba Company's bunder, and it was because Cooper's Landing Agency refused to do so, in the teeth of instructions to a contrary effect from Messrs. Graham and Co., that the New Colaba Company were now prosecuting this suit. Mr. Pirrie had said that, unless the New Colaba Company got their fees, he would impede the landing of cargo by Cooper's Landing Agency.

The Judge said he was asked to prevent the master of the ship from landing goods except in the New Colaba Company's boats. The goods, however, had been landed the ship had already gone away; and his Lordship thought the parties were fighting uselessly. How could he possibly order the master of the ship, who was hundreds of miles away, to prevent him from landing goods? What was the use of having the rule argued?

Mr. Marriott said his clients wanted to have the question of costs disposed of.

Mr. Pigot said the object of his clients was to have the principle discussed and decided.

The Judge said that could be done at the hearing. Why should the Court's time be taken up now?

Mr. Marriott said his clients wanted to have their costs, as Cooper's Landing Agency was not unfortunately at their backs to pay the costs. They had nothing to do with the suit.

The Judge said he saw nothing in the case to alter the usual practice of reserving costs until the disposal of the suit.

Mr. Marriott then asked leave to refer to the facts, which, he said, had been misrepresented to the Court.

Mr. Pigot said he indignantly denied the imputation.

The Judge said he would not decide the question of costs even though all the affidavits were read. The rule could not be made absolute, the vessel having already gone away; then why should the question of costs be argued when his Lordship was going to reserve it till the disposal of the suit?

Mr. Marriott asked to be permitted to call attention to a few facts on the question of *bona fides* in order to show that the real plaintiffs were the New Colaba Company. In their letter of 13th July 1876, Messrs. Remington, the secretaries of the New Colaba Company admitted that they had guaranteed the costs of this suit to the plaintiffs. The affidavit of Dadabhoy Hormusjee showed that Mr. Pirrie had threat

Hugo was amused at such a state of things; but unhappily Victor Hugo's enemy, the ex-Emperor, could not be content to let, what was certainly well for France alone.

Some will say this Janus character is also like Cromwell. In 1850 Deputy Bismarck loudly declared that "Prussia ought to submit to Austria in order to combat together a menacing democracy." In 1865-6 the Austrians were by the Iron Count stigmatised as an inferior race who had no right in the German Federation. In his love of practical jokes, too, the Prince resembles our great Protector. We wonder if he still, as in the days when he was only "mad Bismarck," fires off pistols at his guests' ears to wake them of mornings, and turns foxes loose in the drawing-room to terrify the ladies. Does he still drink that peculiar kind of "cup"—half champagne and half porter—which he was so proud to have invented, declaring that it combined the good qualities of both the dash and effervescence and the strength and bottom?

But perhaps the most Cromwellian feature of all is his letter to Pastre Andre, when the latter, at the wish of the Evangelical congregation, of whom Bismarck was one, had written to expostulate with him, partly about his threatened duel with Dr. Virchow of the *Trichinz*, partly about a scandal with a Berlin *prima donna*: "It is not true" (says the Prince) "that I never come to church, though I am often kept away by illness and other causes. He who reproaches me for being a statesman devoid of conscience does me a wrong. I have fortified my faith by long and painful conflict, and by fervent and humble prayers to God," and so on, in the true Cromwellian style. Cromwell too had, as Bismarck has, a bitter and derisive humour; such, for instance, as led the Prince to refuse the first offered indemnity, because "Paris was too important a city to be lightly treated."

Prince Bismarck's present position as arbiter of European affairs we leave to the German papers. They are never tired of thus depicting him with pen and pencil. The last effort of this kind is the *Ulk*, where the huge Prince rises grandly behind a small Turk and smaller Fayah, who are cutting away at each other, and motions aside a ragged Russian and a wretched little caricature of an English sailor, saying in majestic calmness, "Let them fight it out; I'll see fair."

Well, if the Germans are contented we have no reason to grumble. But to talk any more of French vanity and American brag will henceforth be to go back to the times before Sadowa. Germany combines both, and exaggerates them.—*Graphic.*

ENGLAND IN WAR TIME.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

EVEN at a time when the prospect of this country being involved in a European war appears remote, happily, it may not be uninteresting to consider what have been its means of offence at certain periods when the nation has roused itself to great efforts. The Crimean War can scarcely be considered a great effort, at least when compared with the gigantic conflict which began in 1793. A glance at what England did during the quarter of a century which followed gives a more comprehensive idea of what if the occasion were to arise she might do again. To commence with the navy, "whereon, under the good providence of God, the wealth, safety, and strength of the kingdom chiefly depend," we find that in 1793 England possessed a fleet of 498 ships of war, of 433,226 tons burden, manned by 45,000 men. The naval estimates for that year amounted to £5 525 331. In 1800 our navy consisted of 767 ships, of 668,744 tons, manned by 135,000 men. The naval estimates for the year had risen to £12,422,837. In 1801 began the negotiations for peace, of which the preliminaries were signed on the 1st of October. During the war our sailors gained five great victories—those of the 1st of June, St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, and Copenhagen, inflicting incalculable damage on the navies of France, Spain, Holland, and Denmark. The total number of foreign ships of war taken or destroyed amounted to 541, of which 83 were ships of the line and 191 frigates. The French alone lost 341 ships out of this number, 45 being sail of the line and 133 frigates. The peace of Amiens was not of long duration. The most important blows struck during the war which followed were the destruction of the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar and the seizure of the whole naval force of Denmark in 1807. But the Admiralty did not relax its efforts. In 1808 our fleet consisted of 869 ships, of 892,800 tons burden, manned by 143,800 men. The naval estimates for the same year amounted to £17,496,047. In 1814 the number of ships had risen to 901; of tonnage to 966,000; of men to 146,000; of money voted to £18,786,569. From 1802 to 1814 there were captured or destroyed 342 French ships of war, 127 Spanish, 64 Danish, 19 American, and 17 Russian; making a total of 569, 124 being vessels of the line and 148 frigates. To these results must be added the frightful damage done to the commerce of the various nations at war with us—damage which could not, of course, be inflicted in a future war without a withdrawal on the part of this nation from the Declaration of Paris.

With respect to the army, the effective rank and file actually serving in the pay of Great Britain on the 24th of December, 1800, amounted to 168,082; and the estimates of the whole army in that year were £17,973,000. In 1815, when it was determined to put down Napoleon at all costs, the military estimates rose to £39,150,000, and the regular army to the imposing figure of 300,000 men. Long before 1815 all fear of invasion had passed away; but in 1804, when "the army of England" was being organized within five-and-twenty miles' distance of our shores by the greatest captain of the age, no fewer than 410,000 volunteers were under arms. The number of militia was by comparison small, having only risen to 130,000 men in 1809, when the regular regiments began to be recruited from its ranks.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the achievements of the British naval and military forces during this long conflict. It almost seemed as if no Power opposed to England could hope to retain a colony or an island. Between 1793 and 1815 were acquired Malta, the Cape, and Ceylon, to say nothing of various West Indian possessions, of the protectorate of the Ionian Isles, and other conquests; while it is not too much to say that Canada would have been conquered and all foreign influence destroyed in India, but for the fact that these results had been accomplished by a former war. Twice our armies entered in triumph the capital of the first military Power of the day. How during this time England was always ready to subsidize an ally ready to fight; how she organized six coalitions against the Republic and Empire; how she increased her debt by upwards of £600,000,000, and yet maintained her credit unimpaired; how she met Berlin decrees by Orders in Council, and, as Sydney Smith humorously put it "stopped the bowels of mankind over 14 degrees of latitude;" how, finally, amid the wreck of old established Powers, "when Austria bent and Prussia broke," there was still one Power which neither bent nor broke; all this it is, perhaps, good occasionally to remember, not to vaunt of past glories, but to take a good hope for the future. Since 1815 other nations have no doubt increased in power as we have done. In 1804, with a population for the United Kingdom of between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000, we kept up, as stated above, a volunteer force of 410,000 men. The population of the British Isles since then has nearly trebled. The wealth, again, which enabled us to maintain at one and the same time a force of 300,000 soldiers and nearly 150,000 sailors, has far more than trebled. In 1820 British exports amounted to £51,733,113; in 1869 to £190,045 230. The value of imports into Great Britain for the year 1820 was estimated at £36 514,564, for 1869 at £295,428,967. The revenue of England for 1788-9, the last year before the period of the French Revolution, amounted to £15,500,000. Now we cheerfully pay £78,000,000 a year in imperial taxation.

Again, it is worth remembering that England came victorious out of that twenty years' fight from no singular concurrence of favourable accidents, but rather in spite of the worst possible luck. In 1797 we had to contend with the mutiny at the Nore, the most serious that ever menaced the safety of a maritime State; in 1798 Ireland was in rebellion, and a French force on Irish soil. There was much disaffection in England and still more in Scotland, which was practically unrepresented in Parliament. *Ex officio* informations for libel, and even executions for high treason, were only too common. In 1812 English soldiers were at once employed in driving the French out of Spain and putting down the Luddites at home. Our Ministers altogether—the Duke of Portland, Spencer Perceval, Lord Liverpool—would hardly be called men of genius by their warmest friends, while the genius of Pitt was not that of an administrator. Such a driveller as Lord Chatham was at the head of the Admiralty from 1788 to 1794, and was afterwards entrusted with the command of the Walcheren Expedition. Another selection of Pitt's for the government of the navy, Lord Melville only escaped condemnation for malpractices by a party vote. As to the War Office, we can scarcely be said to have had such an institution. The conduct of the war was supposed to be divided in uncertain parts between the King, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State "for War and the Colonies," the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary at War. It was the King who named the Duke of York to the command in the Low Countries. After his Royal Highness had been defeated at Dunkirk, at Bois-le-Duc, and at Boxtel, Pitt suggested a court-martial, but ultimately the Duke was only named Commander-in-Chief of the whole British army (February 11, 1795). The Walcheren Clark scandal compelling him to resign in 1809, he was reappointed in 1811, and was soon quarrelling with Lord Palmerston, because the Secretary at War insisted on having a voice in the administration of the army. British military organization is still far from perfect, but it has least emerged from this primitive chaos, and the nation has definitely assumed the supreme command in the person of a Minister responsible to Parliament.

Lastly, it may be remarked that there was then, as possibly there is now, a party of something very like peace at any price—a party which had openly rejoiced at the disasters which befell the English arms in the American war, and which was represented in contemporary caricatures as imploring the French to come over "before all the money was spent." This party came into power in 1806; apparently it had been much misunderstood, for Napoleon, presumably with the best will in the world, failed to come to terms with the new Ministry, and the war went on as briskly as ever.

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MISSIONARIES OF CIVILIZATION.

THE most obstinate of savages must at length begin to understand how patiently and fondly they are cared for by the civilized world. There is no escaping the invading solicitude of civilization. If the old-fashioned religious missionary fails to penetrate any secluded corner of Africa or Asia, the trader, more enterprising or persevering, makes his way there, and where both these have been baffled the devotee of geographical science often achieves success. But these invaders of savagery are challenged with a novel and a formidable competition. The splendid audacity of newspaper adventure has claimed the unexplored places of the earth for "Our Own Correspondent;" and the correspondent in these days is not so much a writer whose business it is to give his readers information about places and events as an expert who knows how to turn all geography and history into a vast advertising agency for the journal that employs him. From this newly invented missionary of civilization savage life cannot hope to escape; and the visitation is much more overwhelming than those which were previously to be dreaded. The missionary came modestly, and might be taught to disappear without notice or alarm; the trader for his own interests was usually forbearing and pacific; the geographer had seldom the means of imposing majestically on the barbaric imagination, and the most valuable gains to science were won by the inconspicuous and inexpensive labours of men like Vambery and Livingstone. But the latest "Missionary of Civilization" presents himself in a very different fashion. It is not enough that he wields vicariously the moral and intellectual thunderbolts which dominate either hemisphere—that in the one hand he shakes the *Daily Telegraph*, and brandishes in the other the *New York Herald*. These are his spiritual weapons, but he does not disdain the arm of the flesh. The African Exploring Expedition which Mr. Stanley has been conducting on behalf of the two journals we have named is numerous and formidable. There are only two white men, Mr. Stanley and an English servant, which perhaps is useful as preventing unpleasant differences of opinion and criticism upon the leader's acts, but there is a strong native force of picked men, armed with the newest weapons of destruction; and this army marches boldly from city to city and from kingdom to kingdom in the region of the great lakes, making its conquests in the cause of civilization, and flying the flags of England and America. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Stanley's "civilisade," though carried on with all the pomp and circumstance of war, and claiming to be a part of the mission of the two great English-speaking nations, is hampered by the restraints which an over-scrupulous humanitarianism has imposed upon warfare in the Western World. After all, Mr. Stanley is simply fighting with savages, and it would be absurd to limit his freedom of action by a reference to the artificial standards of European warfare. Why should we expect Mr. Stanley to be bound by the Geneva Convention, which it is proper enough to apply to such a contest as that now going on in Servia, and any violation of which by the Turks would be denounced as an outrage upon Europe? Mr. Stanley finds that "explosive bullets" hurt and terrify his enemies, and why should he abstain from using them? The absurdity of binding him by any European arrangement is evident, if we reflect that according to the law of nations the armed progress of the *Herald-Telegraph* expedition in Africa is nothing more nor less than a piratical raid. We must be content, however, to accept in the cause of science the ancient dogma of the casuists that the end justifies the means. Mr. Stanley's elephant rifle, with its explosive bullets may deal death among hundreds of savages, but some geographical discoveries will perhaps be made, and at any rate the *New York Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph* will obtain an advertisement.

It is worth while to recapitulate the incidents of one little chapter in the history of Mr. Stanley's most recent missionary labours. Within the last fortnight the *Daily Telegraph* has published three instalments of the explorers correspondence, and we are enabled to study and admire in its full proportions the testimony of the hero of the tale. In July 1875, while sailing on Lake (Victoria) Nyanza, Mr. Stanley and his crew of picked men were tempted to touch at Bambireh Island in search of a supply of provisions. The natives maintained a doubtful attitude and seemed inclined to extortion. Without an actual breach of the peace, they showed their treacherous design by pulling up Mr. Stanley's boat upon the beach, and afterwards stealing the oars and a drum. They also attempted to frighten the explorers by ferocious shouts and gesticulations. After some delay Mr. Stanley prudently resolved to get off somehow; the men made a rush at the boat and pulled her into deep water, and tearing up the footboards paddled her out of the reach of the surprised savages. This reception of his civilizing mission at Bambireh was naturally annoying to Mr. Stanley, and we are not surprised to learn that in the heat of righteous anger he resolved to give the offenders a lesson. "I discharged my elephant rifle with its two large conical balls into their midst. . . . My double-barrelled shot-gun, loaded with buck-shot, was next discharged with terrible effect, for without drawing a single bow or launching a single spear they fell back." Presently, however, he perceived the "enemy" attempting to launch their canoes, but "twice in succession" he succeeded in "dropping" these daring scoundrels; and "seeing the ant-chief, who had commanded the fray, last stole the drum, I took deliberate aim with my elephant rifle at him. . . . That bullet, I have since been told, killed the chief and two others who happened to be standing a few paces behind him." The canoes, nevertheless, were launched, and Mr. Stanley was compelled to check the pursuit by more decisive measures. "I permitted them to approach within a hundred yards of us, and this time I used the elephant rifle with explosive balls. Four shots killed five men and sank the canoes." When all was over and the savages counted their losses, "they found fourteen dead and wounded with ball and buckshot, which, though I should consider it very dear payment for the robbery of eight ash oars and a drum, was barely equivalent in fair estimation to the *intended* massacre of ourselves." The "intention" evidently constitutes the whole guilt of the Bambireh people, for no single person in Mr. Stanley's party was struck with spear or stone.

After some thrilling adventures on the water, Mr. Stanley and his boat's crew got back in safety to his camp. Two or three days' reflection seems to have convinced him that the "fair estimation" which he had originally formed of the punishment properly due to the criminals who stole his oars and drum was altogether erroneous. With a powerful expeditionary force at his disposal, he determined to sail back to Bambireh, and to inflict a terrible chastisement on the offending savages. "Remembering (he says) the bitter injuries"—the robbery of the oars and drum, to wit—"that I had received from the savages of Bambireh, . . . I resolved to make war on them." After some negotiations in which Mr. Stanley appears to have coolly seized the negotiators as hostages, the time for action arrived. "I prepared a force of 220 men, fifty muskets with 230 spearmen, and placed them in eighteen canoes." The expedition did not intend to land, for Mr. Stanley had resolved that "not a single soul with me should be hurt." Nor, in fact, was there any need to run risk, for against the deadly weapons of missionary civilization the savages were powerless. "After approaching within a few yards of the beach, I formed my line of battle, the American and English flags waving as our ensigns." Volley after volley was fired at the dense groups of savages, until the latter fled, and "the work of chastisement was consummated." As the "enemy" had much power, "their loss was great; forty-two were counted on the field, lying dead, and over a hundred were seen to retire wounded, while on our side only two men suffered contusions from stones slung at us." The next day, as the fleet of the *Herald-Telegraph* expedition steered close to the shores of Bambireh, Mr. Stanley was gratified to observe the moral effect of the correction he had administered; the natives trembled at the sight of the terrible missionary and his flags; their boldness and audacity was completely quelled; and much so, that a single bullet, fired it seems as an experiment, put to flight hundreds of them. A few came down to the coast and prayed for mercy, which "gave me (says Mr. Stanley) an opportunity to preach to them that they had brought the punishment on their own heads for attempting the murder of peaceful strangers." It may be observed that the "intention" which Mr. Stanley denounced after his first chastisement has now been magnified to the dimensions of an "attempt."

We shall not spoil this Homeric episode with morals or commentaries. It can only be hymned appropriately by those great organs of civilization who have organized the war upon or the conversion of unregenerate Africa, and who have supplied the funds for the enterprise. We trust they have their reward. Mr. Stanley's exploits have placarded Central Africa as if it were a geographical dead-wall with the names and the glories of the *New York Herald* and the *Daily Telegraph*, and the splendours of his achievements at Bambireh will for ever be identified with the enlightened views and soaring genius of the eminent administrators of journalism whose will he executes upon the irreclaimable black men. But it is not fair that the British and American nations should be brought into partnership with the private renown of the journal with the largest circulation in the world "and its ally and rival in new York. We, for our own part, do not desire to pluck a single leaf of laurel from the crowns that are due to Mr. Stanley and his employers. Yet with the modesty of the greatest conquerors and Ministers of War, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* and Mr. Stanley have chosen to overshadow their individual fame with the flags of England and of the United States. It is no doubt a worthy contribution to the military glories of the two nations that the "Union Jack" and the "Stars and Stripes" should have carried terror to the hearts of the savages of Bambireh; but we venture to point out that this arrangement is not consistent with the facts. Mr. Stanley is not waging either for England or for the United States on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza, but for the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*. Can he not invent a flag to typify those potent influences? At any rate he has no business to meddle with that of England.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A GOD-SPEED.

I.

COME, all of you, Rad, Whig, and Tory,
For the nonce banish partisan woes;
Come, up with of your hats to his glory!
And give him three cheers as he goes!
Three cheers for a past long and blameless;
Three cheers for a future of bliss;
Three cheers for a place that is nameless,
For obvious reasons, in this!

II.

Yet, alas, that renown should efface him?
That his triumph should herald our loss?
Look around! is there one to replace him?
Is it Hardy, or Northcote, or Cross?
No! Leaders may rise prim and busy,
Fewer bills may be labelled "Too late,"
What rock we, when nevermore "Dizzy"
Shall flash forth in the heat of debate!

III.

It may be, with his old necromancy,
He will charm into new house of his choice!
But will he, borne through regions of fancy,
Hear no cheer that once echoed his voice?
Can the habit of years thus be undone?
Ah! that man must be socially brave,
Who exchanges the "best Club in London,"
For a seat in its handsomest grave!

IV.

Well! no more with touch epigrammatic
Will he shatter each Liberal whim;
While Gladstone, whose vein is not attic,
Tries to smile, but looks dreadfully grim!
Ah! no more, when approaches September,
Will he crush, as is proper and fit,
Those importunate, wild Irish members,
Who "don't care for the shootin' a bit!"

V.

Ah! no more! But 'tis useless to sorrow,
And to carp were the work of a churl;
There, come! Here's a glorious morrow!
Three cheers for him! Long live the Earl!
So all of you, Rad, Whig, and Tory,
For the nonce banish partisan woes;
Come, up with your hats to his glory,
Let's give him "God-speed" as he goes!

—*Vanity Fair.*

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Ceylon (Colombo)" Ceylon Observer" Office.
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Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.," Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices
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